Bay Area Air Quality Management District

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Permit Evaluation
and
Statement of Basis
for
MAJOR FACILITY REVIEW PERMIT

for

Riverview Energy Center, LLC
Facility #B4512

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Antioch CA 94509

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Title V Permit Evaluation/Statement of Basis

A. Background

This facility is subject to the Operating Permit requirements of Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, Part 70 of Volume 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), and BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 6, Major Facility Review because it is a Phase II Acid Rain facility as defined by BAAQMD Regulation 2-6-217. It is an Acid Rain facility because it burns fossil fuel, serves a generator that is over 25 MW that is used to generate electricity for sale, and will be built after November 15, 1990. It is not a "major facility" as defined by BAAQMD Regulation 2-6-212.

Major Facility Operating permits (Title V permits) must meet specifications contained in 40 CFR Part 70 as contained in BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 6. The permits must contain all applicable requirements (as defined in BAAQMD Regulation 2-6-202), monitoring requirements, recordkeeping requirements, and reporting requirements. The permit holders must submit reports of all monitoring at least every six months and compliance certifications at least every year.

In addition, Phase II Acid Rain facilities must meet the requirements of Title IV of the federal Clean Air Act, Acid Rain, and the Acid Rain regulations in Parts 72 through 78 of Volume 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations. These regulations were adopted and incorporated by reference by BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 7, Acid Rain. The main provisions of the regulations for natural gas fired acid rain sources, such as the ones at this facility, are the requirement to obtain one SO2 allowance for each ton of SO2 that is emitted, stringent monitoring requirements for NOx, CO, CO2, and SO2, and stringent recordkeeping and reporting.

In the Bay Area, state and District requirements are also applicable requirements and are included in the permit. These requirements can be federally enforceable or non-federally enforceable. All applicable requirements are contained in Sections I through VI of the permit.

Each facility in the Bay Area is assigned a facility identifier that consists of a letter and a 4-digit number. This identifier is also considered to be the identifier for the permit. The identifier for this facility is B4512.

This facility is a new facility that received an Authority to Construct on September 10, 2002 pursuant to Application #5371, submitted on May 30, 2002. An extensive evaluation of the requirements, including much background information, was prepared before issuance of the Authority to Construct. The evaluation is contained in Appendix A and is considered part of this Major Facility Review permit evaluation/statement of basis.

B. Facility Description

An extensive facility description is contained in Appendix A in the permit evaluation for Application #5371.

C. Permit Content

The legal and factual basis for the permit follows. The permit sections are described in the order presented in the permit.

I. Standard Conditions

This section contains administrative requirements and conditions that apply to all facilities. If the Title IV (Acid Rain) requirements for fossil-fuel fired electrical generating facilities or the accidental release (40 CFR § 68) programs apply, the section will contain a standard condition pertaining to these programs. Many of these conditions derive from 40 CFR § 70.6, Permit Content, which dictates certain standard conditions that must be placed in the permit. The language that the District has developed for many of these requirements has been adopted into the BAAQMD Manual of Procedures, Volume II, Part 3, Section 4, and therefore must appear in the permit.

The standard conditions also contain references to BAAQMD Regulation 1 and Regulation 2. These are the District's General Provisions and Permitting rules.

Condition I.J has been added to clarify that the capacity limits shown in Table II-A are enforceable limits.

II. Equipment

This section of the permit lists all permitted or significant sources. Each source is identified by an S and a number (e.g., S24).

Permitted sources are those sources that require a BAAQMD operating permit pursuant to BAAQMD Rule 2-1-302.

Significant sources are those sources that have a potential to emit of more than 2 tons of a "regulated air pollutant," as defined in BAAQMD Rule 2-6-222, per year or 400 pounds of a "hazardous air pollutant," as defined in BAAQMD Rule 2-6-210, per year.

All abatement (control) devices that control permitted or significant sources are listed. Each abatement device whose primary function is to reduce emissions is identified by an A and a number (e.g., A-24). If a source is also an abatement device, such as when an engine controls VOC emissions, it will be listed in this table but will have an "S" number. An abatement device may also be a source of secondary emissions (such as selective catalytic reduction, which has secondary ammonia emissions). If the primary function of a device is to control emissions, it is considered an abatement (or "A") device. If the primary function of a device is a non-control function, the device is considered to be a source (or "S").

The equipment section is considered to be part of the facility description. It contains information that is necessary for applicability determinations, such as fuel types, contents or sizes of tanks, etc. This information is part of the factual basis of the permit.

Each of the permitted sources has previously been issued an authority to construct or a permit to operate pursuant to the requirements of BAAQMD Regulation 2, Permits. These permits are

issued in accordance with state law and the District's regulations. The capacities in this table are the maximum allowable capacities for each source, pursuant to Standard Condition I.J and Regulation 2-1-403.

III. Generally Applicable Requirements

This section of the permit lists requirements that generally apply to all sources at a facility including insignificant sources and portable equipment that may not require a District permit. If a generally applicable requirement applies specifically to a source that is permitted or significant, the standard will also appear in Section IV and the monitoring for that requirement will appear in Sections IV and VII of the permit. Parts of this section apply to all facilities (e.g., particulate, architectural coating, odorous substance, and sandblasting standards). In addition, standards that apply to insignificant or unpermitted sources at a facility (e.g., refrigeration units that use more than 50 pounds of an ozone-depleting compound) are placed in this section.

Unpermitted sources are exempt from normal District permits pursuant to an exemption in BAAQMD Regulation 2, Rule 1. They may, however, be specifically described in a Title V permit if they are considered significant sources pursuant to the definition in BAAQMD Rule 2-6-239.

IV. Source-Specific Applicable Requirements

This section of the permit lists the applicable requirements that apply to permitted or significant sources. These applicable requirements are contained in tables that pertain to one or more sources that have the same requirements. The order of the requirements is:

- District Rules
- SIP Rules (if any) are listed following the corresponding District rules. SIP rules are District rules that have been approved by EPA for inclusion in the California State Implementation Plan. SIP rules are "federally enforceable" and a "Y" (yes) indication will appear in the "Federally Enforceable" column. If the SIP rule is the current District rule, separate citation of the SIP rule is not necessary and the "Federally Enforceable" column will have a "Y" for "yes". If the SIP rule is not the current District rule, the SIP rule or the necessary portion of the SIP rule is cited separately after the District rule. The SIP portion will be federally enforceable; the non-SIP version will not be federally enforceable, unless EPA has approved it through another program.
- Other District requirements, such as the Manual of Procedures, as appropriate.
- Federal requirements (other than SIP provisions)
- BAAQMD permit conditions. The text of BAAQMD permit conditions is found in Section VI of the permit.
- Federal permit conditions. The text of Federal permit conditions, if any, is found in Section VI of the permit.

Section IV of the permit contains citations to all of the applicable requirements for particular sources. The text of the requirements is found in the regulations, which are readily available on the District's or EPA's websites, or in the permit conditions, which are found in Section VI of the permit. All monitoring requirements are cited in Section IV. Section VII is a cross-reference

between the limits and monitoring requirements. A discussion of monitoring is included in Section C.VII of this permit evaluation/statement of basis.

Complex Applicability Determinations

An analysis of the effect of the following complex requirements is contained in the original permit evaluation in Appendix A.

- Best Available Control Technology
- PSD
- CEQA
- Toxic Risk Management Policy

The original permit evaluation does not evaluate whether the facility is a major facility due to emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAP). Following are the estimated emissions of HAPs.

Pollutant	**Emission Factor (lbs/MMscf)**	**Emissions (ton/yr)**
Acetaldehyde[1]	1.80E-01	0.39
Acrolein[1]	3.69E-03	0.008
Benzene[2]	3.33E-02	0.0072
Benzo(a)anthracene[2]	2.26E-05	4.89E-05
Benzo(a)pyrene[2]	1.39E-05	3.01E-05
Benzo(b)fluoranthene[2]	1.13E-05	2.44E-05
Benzo(k)fluoranthene[2]	1.10E-05	2.38E-05
1,3-Butadiene[2]	1.27E-04	2.75E-04
Chrysene[2]	2.52E-05	5.45E-05
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene[2]	2.35E-05	5.10E-05
Ethyl benzene[1]	1.79E-02	0.039
Formaldehyde[1]	9.17E-01	0.071
Hexane[2]	1.75E+00	0.795
Ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene[2]	2.35E-05	5.10E-05
Naphthalene[2]	1.66E-03	0.004
Propylene Oxide[1]	4.78E-02	0.104
Toluene[1]	7.26E-02	0.154
Xylene[1]	2.89E-02	0.057
Total HAPs		1.626

Notes: 1 Emission factors from AP-42, Table 3.1-3
2 CATEF database for natural gas fired combustion gas turbines

The estimated HAP emissions are lower than 10 tons/yr for any single HAP, and 25 ton/yr for any combination of HAPs. Therefore, the facility is not subject to Section 112 of the Clean Air Act or its implementing regulations.

V. Schedule of Compliance

A schedule of compliance is required in all Title V permits pursuant to BAAQMD Regulation 2-6-409.10 which provides that a major facility review permit shall contain the following information and provisions:

"409.10 A schedule of compliance containing the following elements:

- 10.1 A statement that the facility shall continue to comply with all applicable requirements with which it is currently in compliance;
- 10.2 A statement that the facility shall meet all applicable requirements on a timely basis as requirements become effective during the permit term; and
- 10.3 If the facility is out of compliance with an applicable requirement at the time of issuance, revision, or reopening, the schedule of compliance shall contain a plan by which the facility will achieve compliance. The plan shall contain deadlines for each item in the plan. The schedule of compliance shall also contain a requirement for submission of progress reports by the facility at least every six months. The progress reports shall contain the dates by which each item in the plan was achieved and an explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted."

The facility is not yet operating. Therefore, a survey of past compliance is not appropriate. The schedule of compliance for this permit contains only sections 2-6-409.10.1 and 2-6-409.10.2, since section 2-6-409.10.3 applies to facilities that are out of compliance.

VI. Permit Conditions

The permit conditions that were developed during the permit evaluation for Application #5371 have been transferred to Section VI of the Title V permit. The permit condition is identified with a unique numerical identifier, up to five digits. Each part of the condition is also identified by a part number and each subpart is identified by a letter (for example, Condition 789, part 1a).

When necessary to meet Title V requirements, additional monitoring, recordkeeping, or reporting has been added to the permit.

Any changes to existing permit conditions are clearly shown in "strike-out/underline" format in the proposed permit. When the permit is issued, all 'strike-out" language will be deleted; all "underline" language will be retained, subject to consideration of comments received.

Permit conditions may also be imposed or revised as part of the annual review of the facility by the District pursuant to California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) § 42301(e), through a variance pursuant to H&SC § 42350 et seq., an order of abatement pursuant to H&SC § 42450 et seq., or as an administrative revision initiated by District staff. After issuance of the Title V permit, permit conditions will be revised using the procedures in Regulation 2, Rule 6, Major Facility Review.

The regulatory basis is listed following each condition. The regulatory basis may be a rule or regulation. The District is also using the following terms for regulatory basis:

- BACT: This term is used for a condition imposed by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO) to ensure compliance with the Best Available Control Technology in Regulation 2-2-301.

- Cumulative Increase: This term is used for a condition imposed by the APCO that limits a source's operation to the operation described in the permit application pursuant to BAAQMD Regulation 2-1-403.
- Offsets: This term is used for a condition imposed by the APCO to ensure compliance with the use of offsets for the permitting of a source or with the banking of emissions from a source pursuant to Regulation 2, Rules 2 and 4.
- PSD: This term is used for a condition imposed by the APCO to ensure compliance with a Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit issued pursuant to Regulation 2, Rule 2.
- TRMP: This term is used for a condition imposed by the APCO to ensure compliance with limits that arise from the District's Toxic Risk Management Policy.

Additional monitoring has been added, where appropriate, to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.

Additional Permit Condition Changes:

- The definition of "hour" has been changed from a clock hour to any continuous 60-minute period. This change will insure consistent enforcement of various emission limits that specify rolling time periods and to insure that limits are not exceeded when gas turbine operation commences part way through a clock hour. "Clock hour" may still be specified if necessary.

- An explicit citation of which parts apply during the commissioning period and which parts apply after the commissioning period has ended has been added to part 1.

- A recordkeeping requirement has been added to part 8 so that total gas turbine firing hours without abatement by the SCR system can be monitored.

- Clarification of averaging times has been added to Condition 19684, part 21.

- Condition 19684, part 23c now explicitly requires a record of the NOX, CO, and O2 or CO2 concentrations at least once every 15 consecutive minutes.

- Condition 19684, Part 26, has been amended to allow the use of custom fuel schedule monitoring for fuel sulfur and nitrogen pursuant to 40 CFR 60.334(b)(1) and the August 14, 1987 memorandum from John Rasnic at USEPA.

VII. Applicable Limits and Compliance Monitoring Requirements

This section of the permit is a summary of numerical limits and related monitoring requirements for each source. The summary includes a citation for each monitoring requirement, frequency of monitoring, and type of monitoring. The applicable requirements for monitoring are completely contained in Sections IV, Source-Specific Applicable Requirements, and VI, Permit Conditions, of the permit.

The tables below contain only the limits for which there is no monitoring or inadequate monitoring in the applicable requirements. The District has examined the monitoring for other limits and has determined that monitoring is adequate to provide a reasonable assurance of

compliance. Calculations for potential to emit will be provided in the discussion when no monitoring is proposed due to the size of a source.

Monitoring decisions are typically the result of a balancing of several different factors including: 1) the likelihood of a violation given the characteristics of normal operation, 2) degree of variability in the operation and in the control device, if there is one, 3) the potential severity of impact of an undetected violation, 4) the technical feasibility and probative value of indicator monitoring, 5) the economic feasibility of indicator monitoring, and 6) whether there is some other factor, such as a different regulatory restriction applicable to the same operation, that also provides some assurance of compliance with the limit in question.

SO_2 Sources

S# & Description	Emission Limit Citation	Federally Enforceable Emission Limit	Monitoring
S-1 Combustion Gas Turbine	BAAQMD 9-1-301	Ground level concentrations of SO2 shall not exceed: 0.5 ppm for 3 consecutive minutes AND 0.25 ppm averaged over 60 consecutive minutes AND 0.05 ppm averaged over 24 hours	None
S-1 Combustion Gas Turbine	BAAQMD 9-1-302	300 ppm (dry)	None

SO2 Discussion:

BAAQMD Regulation 9-1-301

Area monitoring to demonstrate compliance with the ground level SO2 concentration requirements of Regulation 9-1-301 is at the discretion of the APCO (per BAAQMD Regulation 9-1-501). This facility does not have equipment that emits large amounts of SO2 and therefore is not required to have ground level monitoring by the APCO.

All facility combustion sources are subject to the SO2 emission limitations in District Regulation 9, Rule 1 (ground-level concentration and emission point concentration). In EPA's June 24, 1999 agreement with CAPCOA and ARB, "Periodic Monitoring Recommendations for Generally Applicable Requirements in SIP", EPA has agreed that natural-gas-fired combustion sources do not need additional monitoring to verify compliance with Regulation 9, Rule 1, since violations of the regulation are unlikely. Therefore, no monitoring is necessary for this requirement.

PM Sources

S# & Description	Emission Limit Citation	Federally Enforceable Emission Limit	Monitoring
S-1 Combustion Gas Turbine	BAAQMD Regulation 6-301	Ringelmann 1.0	None
S-1 Combustion Gas Turbine	BAAQMD Regulation 6-310	0.15 gr/dscf	None
S-2 Cooling Tower	BAAQMD Regulation 6-301	Ringelmann 1.0	None
S-2 Cooling Tower	BAAQMD Regulation 6-310	0.15 gr/dscf	None

PM Discussion:

BAAQMD Regulation 6 "Particulate Matter and Visible Emissions"

Visible Emissions

BAAQMD Regulation 6-301 limits visible emissions to no darker than 1.0 on the Ringelmann Chart (except for periods or aggregate periods less than 3 minutes in any hour). Visible emissions are normally not associated with combustion of gaseous fuels, such as natural gas. Source 1 Combustion Gas Turbine burns natural gas exclusively; therefore, per the EPA's June 24, 1999 agreement with CAPCOA and ARB titled "Summary of Periodic Monitoring Recommendations for Generally Applicable Requirements in SIP", no monitoring is required to assure compliance with this limit for these sources.

Particulate Weight Limitation

BAAQMD Regulation 6-310 limits filterable particulate (FP) emissions from any source to 0.15 grains per dry standard cubic foot (gr/dscf) of exhaust volume. This is a "grain loading" standard.

Exceedances of the grain loading standards are normally not associated with combustion of gaseous fuels, such as natural gas. Source 1 Combustion Gas Turbine burns natural gas exclusively, therefore, per the EPA's July 2001 agreement with CAPCOA and ARB entitled "CAPCOA/CARB/EPA Region IX Recommended Periodic Monitoring for Generally Applicable Grain Loading Standards in the SIP: Combustion Sources: Summary of Periodic Monitoring Recommendations for Generally Applicable Requirements in SIP", no monitoring is required to assure compliance with this limit for these sources.

As shown in the following calculation, the worst-case grain loading from the S-2 Cooling Tower is much less than 0.15 grains per dscf. Therefore, no monitoring is required to ensure compliance with this limit for this source.

Cooling water circulation rate	4,160 gpm
Drift rate	0.005%
Maximum total dissolved solids	10,000 mg/l
Exhaust gas flow rate:	372,330 dscfm

Cooling tower drift:

(4,160 gal/min)(60 min/hr)(8.34 lb/gal)(0.00005) = 104.08 lb/hr

PM10 emission rate = (104.08 lb/hr)(10,000 ppm)/10^6
= 1.04 lb/hr

Grain loading = (1.04 lb/hr)(hr/60 min)(7000 gr/lb)/(372,330 dscfm)
= 0.00032 gr/dscf

Since the grain loading is so low, the cooling tower is not expected to have visible emissions.

VIII. Test Methods

This section of the permit lists test methods that are associated with standards in District or other rules. It is included only for reference. In most cases, the test methods in the rules are source test methods that can be used to determine compliance but are not required on an ongoing basis. They are not applicable requirements.

If a rule or permit condition requires ongoing testing, the requirement will also appear in Section IV of the permit.

IX. Permit Shield:

The District rules allow two types of permit shields. The permit shield types are defined as follows: (1) A provision in a major facility review permit that identifies and justifies specific federally enforceable regulations and standards are not applicable to a source or group of sources, or (2) A provision in a major facility review permit that identifies and justifies specific federally enforceable applicable requirements for monitoring, recordkeeping and/or reporting which are subsumed because other applicable requirements for monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting in the permit will assure compliance with all emission limits.

The second type of permit shield is allowed by EPA's White Paper 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program. The District uses the second type of permit shield for all streamlining of monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements in Title V permits. The District's program does not allow other types of streamlining in Title V permits.

This facility has both types of permit shields.

Following is the detail of the permit shields that were requested by the applicant.

1. The following requested permit shields are disallowed:

None

2. The following permit shields are allowed:

Table VII-A
S1, Combustion Gas Turbine

Citation	Title or Description (Reason not applicable)
BAAQMD Regulation 4	Air Pollution Episode Plan (3/20/91)
SIP Regulation 4	Air Pollution Episode Plan (8/06/90)

BAAQMD Regulation 4 requires facilities emitting more than 100 tons/yr of any pollutant to submit an air pollution episode plan. Because the facility's potential to emit is limited by permit conditions to less than 100 tons/yr for all pollutants, Regulation 4 is not applicable to the facility.

Table IX B - 1
Permit Shield for Subsumed Requirements
S 1 – COMBUSTION GAS TURBINE

Subsumed Requirement Citation	Title or Description	Streamlined Requirements	Title or Description
40 CFR 60.334 (a)	Fuel-to-water monitoring	BAAQMD Condition 19684, part 23	Continuous emission monitoring for 2.5 ppmv NOx limit @ 15% oxygen
40 CFR 60.334(c)(1)	Periods of excess emissions, NOx	BAAQMD Condition 19684, Part 23	Requirement for continuous emission monitor for NOx

D. Alternate Operating Scenarios:

No alternate operating scenario has been requested for this facility.

E. Compliance Status:

For existing plants, a compliance report from the Director of Compliance and Enforcement presents a review of the compliance record of each facility. Since this facility has not yet been built, a compliance report is not appropriate.

F. Differences between the Application and the Proposed Permit:

The Title V permit application was originally submitted on January 21, 2003. This version is the basis for constructing the proposed Title V permit. There are no differences between the application and the proposed permit.

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APPENDIX A
PERMIT EVALUATION FOR
AUTHORITY TO CONSTRUCT
for
APPLICATION 5412

APPENDIX B
GLOSSARY

ACT
Federal Clean Air Act

APCO
Air Pollution Control Officer

ARB
Air Resources Board

BAAQMD
Bay Area Air Quality Management District

BACT
Best Available Control Technology

Basis
The underlying authority that allows the District to impose requirements.

CAA
The federal Clean Air Act

CAAQS
California Ambient Air Quality Standards

CAPCOA
California Air Pollution Control Officers Association

CEQA
California Environmental Quality Act

CFR
The Code of Federal Regulations. 40 CFR contains the implementing regulations for federal environmental statutes such as the Clean Air Act. Parts 50-99 of 40 CFR contain the requirements for air pollution programs.

CO
Carbon Monoxide

Cumulative Increase
The sum of permitted emissions from each new or modified source since a specified date pursuant to BAAQMD Rule 2-1-403, Permit Conditions (as amended by the District Board on 7/17/91) and SIP Rule 2-1-403, Permit Conditions (as approved by EPA on 6/23/95). Cumulative increase is used to determine whether threshold-based requirements are triggered.

District
The Bay Area Air Quality Management District

dscf
Dry Standard Cubic Feet

EPA

The federal Environmental Protection Agency.

Excluded
Not subject to any District regulations.

Federally Enforceable, FE
All limitations and conditions which are enforceable by the Administrator of the EPA including those requirements developed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 51, subpart I (NSR), Part 52.21 (PSD), Part 60 (NSPS), Part 61 (NESHAPs), Part 63 (MACT), and Part 72 (Permits Regulation, Acid Rain), including limitations and conditions contained in operating permits issued under an EPA-approved program that has been incorporated into the SIP.

FP
Filterable Particulate as measured by BAAQMD Method ST-15, Particulate.

HAP
Hazardous Air Pollutant. Any pollutant listed pursuant to Section 112(b) of the Act. Also refers to the program mandated by Title I, Section 112, of the Act and implemented by 40 CFR Part 63.

Major Facility
A facility with potential emissions of: (1) at least 100 tons per year of regulated air pollutants, (2) at least 10 tons per year of any single hazardous air pollutant, and/or (3) at least 25 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants, or such lesser quantity of hazardous air pollutants as determined by the EPA administrator.

MFR
Major Facility Review. The District's term for the federal operating permit program mandated by Title V of the Federal Clean Air Act and implemented by District Regulation 2, Rule 6.

MOP
The District's Manual of Procedures.

NAAQS
National Ambient Air Quality Standards

NESHAPS
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants. See in 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63.

NMHC
Non-methane Hydrocarbons (Same as NMOC)

NMOC
Non-methane Organic Compounds (Same as NMHC)

NOx
Oxides of nitrogen.

NSPS
Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. Federal standards for emissions from new stationary sources. Mandated by Title I, Section 111 of the Federal Clean Air Act, and implemented by 40 CFR Part 60 and District Regulation 10.

NSR
New Source Review. A federal program for pre-construction review and permitting of new and modified sources of pollutants for which criteria have been established in accordance with Section 108 of the Federal Clean Air Act. Mandated by Title I of the Federal Clean Air Act and implemented by 40 CFR Parts 51 and 52 and District Regulation 2, Rule 2. (Note: There are additional NSR requirements mandated by the California Clean Air Act.)

Offset Requirement
A New Source Review requirement to provide federally enforceable emission offsets for the emissions from a new or modified source. Applies to emissions of POC, NOx, PM10, and SO2.

Phase II Acid Rain Facility
A facility that generates electricity for sale through fossil-fuel combustion and is not exempted by 40 CFR 72 from Titles IV and V of the Clean Air Act.

POC
Precursor Organic Compounds

PM
Particulate Matter

PM10
Particulate matter with aerodynamic equivalent diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns

PSD
Prevention of Significant Deterioration. A federal program for permitting new and modified sources of those air pollutants for which the District is classified "attainment" of the National Air Ambient Quality Standards. Mandated by Title I of the Act and implemented by both 40 CFR Part 52 and District Regulation 2, Rule 2.

SIP
State Implementation Plan. State and District programs and regulations approved by EPA and developed in order to attain the National Air Ambient Quality Standards. Mandated by Title I of the Act.

SO2
Sulfur dioxide

THC
Total Hydrocarbons (NMHC + Methane)

Title V
Title V of the federal Clean Air Act. Requires a federally enforceable operating permit program for major and certain other facilities.

TOC
Total Organic Compounds (NMOC + Methane, Same as THC)

TPH

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons

TRMP
Toxic Risk Management Plan

TSP
Total Suspended Particulate

VOC
Volatile Organic Compounds

Units of Measure:

bhp	=	brake-horsepower
btu	=	British Thermal Unit
cfm	=	cubic feet per minute
g	=	grams
gal	=	gallon
gpm	=	gallons per minute
hp	=	horsepower
hr	=	hour
lb	=	pound
in	=	inches
max	=	maximum
m^2	=	square meter
min	=	minute
mm	=	million
MMbtu	=	million btu
MMcf	=	million cubic feet
ppmv	=	parts per million, by volume
ppmw	=	parts per million, by weight
psia	=	pounds per square inch, absolute
psig	=	pounds per square inch, gauge
scfm	=	standard cubic feet per minute
yr	=	year